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Wm. G. BROWN,—Editor.

SUNDAY APRIL 9, 1871.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1871. NUMBER 33.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.

Mary had a shmall vite lamb,
Mit fur so fine like silk,
Und efery dime dot lamb vood shgweal
She'd gafe id bints of milk.

He vas a nice und poody lamb,
He's frond name dot vas Pede,
Und ven dere vas some milk around
He was bully on der ead.

Dot lamb he use to blay mit her,
Und frisk, und jumb, und run,
Und shase her all around der blace—
By golly, dot was fun!

She keebed an awful vile dot lamb.
Und he growed, und growed, und growed,
Dill bymeby den he vas a ram,
Und he's leedle horns dem showed.

Den Mary use to gafe him grass,
Und oads, und beans, und corns,
Und ven he vas full ub mit dot
He'd bunk her mit her horns.

Bud Mary she don'd like him den,
He vas doo shdrong und shdoud,
Und she voodn't had him in der house—
She said, "Dot vas blayed out."

Von day dem vent to took a valk,
Und he beginned to shgweal,
So she selled him to a butcher's boy
To cud up into veal.

Der boy he shnatched him by der shnoud,
Und says:—"Your fate vas booked!"
Den shticked a knife by he's lefd ear,
Und now he's mutton's cooked.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

MRS. ROCHESTER'S MAID.

BY DAISY VENTOR.

(CONCLUDED.)

Grace peeped in quietly. The children had evidently been left to their own devices, as usual, for Allie had erected a grand barricade of all the chairs in the room around Fred's crib, and was keeping him fast prisoner.

"Now, Allie and Fred, listen to me," said their aunt, "I have brought Rosa, here to take care of you, and make you good children. She loves little boys and girls when they are good; and I shouldn't wonder if she had something nice for you now. See," for Grace produced a new doll, with very pink cheeks and blue eyes, "will that do for Allie in place of the one Fred killed yesterday? And Noah's Ark for Fred, too!"

"I love 'ou like—like every'sing!" said Allie, coming to Grace's side with eyes round in admiration of her new possession. "I will be dood; its Fred 'ou's so witted."

"Ain' witted!" was the immediate response from the crib.

"You must both be good," said Mrs. Rochester, impressively. "I will come over to-morrow, Rosa, and see how you get along. These children are to be under your entire control; and whatever you can do in the household to assist Mr. Keith, you have my full permission to attempt. Good-by, monkeys," and with a playful kiss to Allie, Mrs. Rochester departed.

Grace found plenty to occupy her in the nursery for an hour or two, and after she succeeded in getting the chiidren playing peacefully, she left them in charge of Maggie, and went up to her little room which the girl pointed out her. There she had a good opportunity to look at herself in the glass; and she smiled at her own appearance, with her cheap dress, and her pretty, curling hair plastered straight down over her ears. As she stood laughing, and saying to herself that she half repented her compliance with Fanny's scheme; she heard the bell ring violently, and then a general disturbance in the lower hall; so she walked out directly, and met Soames, looking awfully frightened, in the hall.

"What's the matter?" asked Grace.

"I believe Mr. Keith's killed," said he, dashing past her, to open the bed-room door; and as Grace looked down the stair-case, she saw three men bringing something up between them. They passed her, as she leaned shivering against the wall, and laid their ghastly burden on the bed.

"Is there any one here who has nerve enough to be of assistance?" asked Dr. Archer, looking at the row of terrified servants, as they crowded together in the hall. Grace stepped forward as he glanced at her.

"I will do what I can," she said, briefly. Her face was white and set, but there was no giving away in it; and, with a satisfied nod, he motioned her inside the room, and closed the door.

"I want you to hold his head while I sew up the wound, my girl," he said. "This way, quickly!" Grace bent over the still form. It was a deep, jagged wound, perilously near the temple, and the handsome, death-like face was covered with blood.

"How did it happen?" questioned she slipping her arm under Percy's head.

"They were hoisting some iron in Broad street, just when Mr. Keith was passing, and the pulleys broke. A close thing—very close thing. A splinter struck him just here; see how near the temple it is—never mind," kindly for grace began to shiver; "don't look at it more than you can help—he's beginning to grow conscious."

Percy opened his eyes, and stared wildly at them for a second, then fell into the same deathly stupor. The doctor finished sewing up the wound.

"I fear he'll have a serious time of it," said he, watching Grace as she washed the blood-stains away from Percy's face and hands. "He may have a fever, and possibly be delirious. Is there any one to send for? Do you want a nurse, or can you take care of him?"

"I shall send for Mrs. Rochester, Mr. Keith's sister," said Grace, steadily; "but I am quite competent to take any directions you may leave."

"I'll stay for an hour or so," said the doctor, seating himself; "you go and send the message for Mrs. Rochester. Please send that man (whatever his name is, who came for me) to me, and come back yourself as soon as you can."

Grace went out, found Soames, dispatched a servant for Fanny, and then finished her morning's experience by fainting away on the nursery floor, to the infinite alarm of Maggie and the twins. However, when Fanny came, she found Grace posted in the sick-room, able to answer all questions, and laugh away her fears.

And now began a real siege for Grace Elliot. Percy woke from his stupor in a raging fever, and Mrs. Rochester took up her station in the house every day, but soon worn out with anxiety, was obliged to relinquish her place to Grace, whom Dr. Archer declared was invaluable. Every spare moment that Grace had was devoted to Allie and Fred, who grew desperately fond of her, and only ceased to roar when she left them, by being told of "poor papa, so very, very ill down stairs." Grace—how could she help it?—grew deeply interested in her handsome patient, and toiled untiringly, day and night till the crisis came. He raved that night of "Laura;" and sad, indeed, was the picture she drew from his descriptions of his slighted love, and lonely heart. It made Grace's own heart ache; and hot, regretful tears rained from her eyes on his face, as she knelt down beside him, and prayed for him. And into Percy's delirium stole a strange fair vision—a vision of a pale girl, with golden hair, all loose and flowing far below her waist, her white hands clasped in earnest supplication, and her tearful, gray eyes looking love into his; and he thought the vision bent and kissed his lips, and then he watched her fade away as he sunk into quiet, peaceful slumber.

The crisis was over; and when Percy Keith opened his eyes again, he turned them toward the watching figure at his side. He moved a little, and the woman bent over him—a commonplace-looking girl—a mere servant, to judge by her dress.

"Who are you?" he said, in a faint whisper.

"Mrs. Rochester's maid, Rosa," said Grace, the darkened room preventing his seeing the color that dyed her face.

"And where is *she?*"

"Mrs. Rochester?"

"No; the pale girl with golden hair, who prayed."

"Hush!" said Grace, hurriedly, pained and frightened lest he had really been conscious enough to recognize her "you must talk no more now"—and Percy, too weak to insist, soon fell asleep.

He grew better so rapidly after that, that Grace began to try to absent herself from the room. But he was dreadfully petulant and whimsical, and would take nothing for himself, but insisted on Rosa's waiting on him every moment. Even when his sister rather quizzed him, one day, about his absurd *penchant* for Rosa, he said, briefly and sternly, "she suits me as no one else does;" and wicked Mrs. Rochester turned away to hide her smile of triumph.

Grace's three weeks, meantime, had grown into six; and she was intensely annoyed at feeling so contented about it. The days were very pleasant to her now, for, since Percy could sit up and move about his room, he had a fancy for making her sit and read to him; and often they wandered off into long talks afterward, until Grace, with a start, would remember her *role* of nurse, and hurry off to the children.

Once a day Allie and Fred paid papa a visit; and on one memorable Saturday, they came, as usual, looking pretty droll as ever.

"How are you, monkeys?" said their papa, twitching the curls of the pair, as they stood on tip-toe to be kissed.

"Pity well," said Allie, gravely. "Osa was cwoss dis morning, and pulled my turls dwedfully."

"Serve you right," said Percy. "I suppose you didn't stand still. Why did you think Rosa was cross?"

"'Osa kyed!" put in Fred, desirous of notice.

"Nonsense, Fred! you were dreaming" said Grace, quickly.

"Ou mustn't tell wrong stories," said Allie, severely; "it's witted. 'Ou *did* ky—I *saw*' ou! and 'ou said' ou mus' go away from here."

Grace's face burnt like fire.

"It's true that I must go away before long, sir," said she, addressing Percy. "Mrs. Rochester is still without a maid; and she has been so very kind to me that I feel as if I ought to return, as soon as you can provide yourself with a substitute."

"It would be hard for me to do that," he said, a little under his breath, looking steadily at her downcast face. It was an absolute relief to Grace that Fred, at that moment, upset a cut-glass dish containing jelly, breaking it into bits.

"Oh, Fred!" said Grace, "you are getting naughty again. Did I not tell you never to touch anything on papa's table? I shall have to take you both down to the library, and give you a long lesson as punishment. I will be back before long, Mr. Keith, and finish that review for you:" and off she went, the children clinging to each hand.

They were unruly pupils enough at all times, but that morning they were especially rebellious. Fred would not be convinced that "a," "b," spelt anything whatever; and Allie insisted that "d" and "b" were the same letter. Grace was busily engaged in trying to conquer Fred; so Miss Allie improved the opportunity to give a clutch at the comb in Grace's hair, lost her balance in the attempt, and Alice and the hair tumbled down together.

"You abominable child!" scolded Grace, picking her up; "you shall be——" But the sentence never was finished, for, on looking up, there stood Percy! The room whirled before Grace's eyes, and she stood looking the picture of guilt as he came nearer to her.

"I had a dream while I was ill," he said, taking her hand, "a dream of a pale girl, with hair and eyes like yours; hair as I see it now, and not hidden, as you have worn it heretofore, and eyes full of tears. And the vision prayed for me!" he exclaimed, as he sunk into a chair, too weak and excited to stand. And then, as if uncontrollably, he drew her down beside him, and kissed her once—twice!

"A charming *tableau-vivant!*" said a voice. "Percy Keith, are you mad!" and Mrs. Rochester planted herself in front of the pair, looking like Nemesis in person.

"Oh, auntie!" screamed Allie, "papa tissed 'Osa two times!"

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Percy! indignantly. "Even that child——"

"Fanny, be quiet! said her brother.

"I won't! When I've begged and besought you to look about you and select a wife; when there are New York girls by the score who'd give almost anything to have you; when I told you I had picked out that lovely Grace Elliot for you—to disgrace your—"

"Fanny! Fanny!" but the storm rushed on unheeding. "Yes disgrace yourself, and all of us. As for *you*, you good-for-nothing. artful, designing creature——"

"Oh, Fanny! be merciful!" and, turning red as a damask rose, Grace sat down on the floor, and then began to laugh hysterically, while Mrs. Rochester fell into the nearest chair, and laughed too, laughed till she cried.

Percy gazed at them both in blank amazment. "I think this must be one of my fever-dreams," said he, ruefully, at length. "Fanny, for heaven's sake, stop! Rosa, do explain what this extraordinary farce is!"

"Explain!" resumed his sister, in a fresh paroxysm. "I am quite anxious you should. So you begin to show how ardently you hate her by kissing her before my very eyes, do you?

A strong-minded woman! Yes, strong-minded enough to have Dr. Archer in ecstasies over her coolness when he performed that operation on your head. I should think you would be struck dumb, Percy Keith, whenever you think of that terrible Grace Elliot."

A faint glimmer of light dawned on Percy's bewildered mind.

"You don't mean," began he, and his hand went up to his head with a helpless gesture that brought Grace to him instantly.

"Forgive me," she said; "it was begun in a frolic. I never ment to deceive you, any more than I meant—"

"To love you!" finished Mrs. Rochester. "Grace! Grace! make him happy by a word. Don't you see the poor fellow's waiting for it?" "Will you love me any the less?" she said, placing her hand in his. "I didn't know you considered Grace Elliot such an ogre! I have not been treated fairly, Fanny. Exonerrte me from any of your plots and plans--indeed, I am not——"

"No matter," said Percy, resignedly, "I'll forgive you, Fanny, and you may make much of my surrender. Grace, darling, if you go back to Fanny's, as I suppose you'll insist upon doing, now I've found you out, you'll promise to come home to me soon—a poor, miserable, sick man, who can't live without you. Besides, there are the monkeys, who would certainly drive me made in three days."

"Considering the children," said Grace, archly, "and that you walked down stairs alone for the express purpose of my utter discomfiture—very soon? Yes."

"Oh, papa! 'ou tissed her again—my turn now," said mischievous Allie, and she also kissed MRS. ROCHESTER'S MAID.

TRIFLES.

THE BEST CHURCH SERVICE—Matrimony.

This is a good time to collect autographs—of your creditors.

What is that which must play before it can work?—A fire engine.

The young lady at Allemagoozelum who was up with the lark is now down with the rheumatism.

—A sign in Red Bank, N. J., reads thus: "New maid and old maid clothing always on hand."

A contemporary says, "The first printers were Titans." There are a good many "tight uns" among them still.

On a child being told that he must be broken of a bad habit, he honestly asked, "Pa, hadn't I better be mended?"

"You cruel man," exclaimed Mrs. Jones, "My tears have no effect on you at all." "Well, drop them, my dear," said Jones.

—The theater of war is closed for the present. A peace is in preparation which we hope will have an unprecedented run. —*Punch.*

A kind lady who sent up a mince-pie, with the request to "please insert," is assured that such articles are never crowded out by a press of other matter.

A Chicago girl, who has lost her right leg, advertises for a husband who has no right one; as thus they can buy their shoes together and have nothing over.

Many of our city tradesmen having signs in their windows, "Selling at less than cost," and others of a similar nature, one more enterprising trader has outdone them by the following: Selling at cost—and more too."

A recently married lady lately consulted her lawyer on the following question: "As I wedded Mr. Smith for his wealth, and that wealth is now spent, am I not, to all intents and purposes, a widow, and at liberty to marry again.

A little boy in a Brooklyn Sunday-school was asked lately to say which was the most beautiful verse in the Bible. After some hesitation he replied, blushingly, "If any man pulls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

—They have smart children "down east" A little six year old, daughter of a Methodist minister, committed a fault, and denied it. Her mother, learning she was guilty, asked her why she told the untruth, when she replied with great *sang froid*, "I should not, if I believed as you and father do, but I am a Universalist."

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WM. G. BROWN,—EDITOR.

SUNDAY APRIL 9, 1871.

☞ The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

☞ This is Easter: To-day commemorative of the Resurrection of Our Lord from the dead, is universally celebrated by all classes of christians as a great feast-day; and one for christian rejoicing, because early on this morn the bonds of death, the cerements of the tomb were broke asunder, and the Redeemer who was crucified for our Redemption rose for the justification of our faith in His Messiahship.

☞ To-day the usual services at Straight University.

☞ The aniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated in Cincinnati on March 30th. Speeches were made by Judge Cox, and Peter H. Clark.

☞ The *Homer Iliad* is doomed to vicissitude. The office and material have been destroyed by fire. It is announced that a new press and material will soon be started again.

The Claiborne *Advocate*, in the same building, was destroyed at the same time.

TWO IN ONE CELL.—There are some abuses that exist in society, which on contemplation we are staggered to conceive how they ever could have been permitted to arise or to exist for any length of time. They are so glaringly wrong, so completely reprehensible, and so likely in the very nature of things to produce disastrous results, that they carry their own condemnation on the surface. We have a melancholly illustration of one of these abuses before our eyes. A Coroner's inquest sat a day or two ago, in this City to enquire into the cause of the violent death of a prisoner. The evidence reveals the startling facts, that two men who had been drunk and quarrelling together, were arrested and *locked up in the same cell*. That one of them with the use of a short iron bar, beats the other, and fractured his skull, of which injuries this man soon dies.

These simple facts reveal a lamentable condition of things in the management of lock-ups. The habit of huddling together in one cell two men, arrested because of their belligerent proximity, and there abandoning them like caged lions to their own ways, to fight their quarrel out if they feel so minded, out of sight of the dignified conservators of the Public peace, is so palpably at variance with every object aimed at in arresting troublesome people that it could never have originated but under an administration, having no real regard for the unfortunate offender, but interested only for the preservation of the peace of society, and the vindication of the dignity of "mine office."

Then there is another evidence of great carelessness, about the management of either prisoners, or cells, or both. How does a bar of iron, get in a prisoner's cell? Does he take it there? If he does what becomes of the Police examination of his person? If he does not, who does take it there, and for what purpose, and what becomes of that vigilant supervision over and examination of cells, which form so prominent a part of all well regulated prison establishments?

We have no doubt that hereafter there will be some improvement in the management of these lockups, but it is sad that human life should be sacrificed, in order that reform might be brought about.

However let us have it, as it is "Better late than never."

The mandamus and injunction furor has just assumed vast dimensions, and threatens to involve serious consequences. This time the Governor of the State, assumes the defensive, and seeks to defeat the drawing of mileage and per diem by certain members of the House of Representatives who claim to have been authorized to sit during the recess on various Committees, by the House on the last day of sitting. The charge of fraud is openly alleged in the averments against the Speaker of the House, Hon. Geo. W. Carter, who it is contended by the Governor, coerced and compelled the Chief Clerk of the House, Mr. William Vigers, to interpolate certain resolutions.

The whole matter will in a day or two be enquired into before the Eighth District Court. There are many persons who profess to "understand the whole thing" and who knowingly intimate their knowledge of an animus. We do not boast such profundity, and therefore prefer to wait the developments, which must perforce be made, if there is substantiality anywhere in the accusations, before we express our thoughts on the subject.

MORE PREJUDICE.

The spring races commenced yesterday, over the Metairie Course. We love the amusement and would gladly avail ourself of the opportunity of shaking off for brief intervals, the leaden and oppressive weight of care, and toil, and anxiety, as well as of inhaling into well expanded lungs, some of the pure, bracing air of the neighborhood, but the demoniac spirit of caste, has been aroused again, and we are told that, for the first time, there has been erected a seperate stand on the ground, to prevent the mingling of whey faces, and *sang melees*. The grossness of the absurdity of such execrable efforts, to perpetuate such distinctions, in the face of the advancing strides of the irresistible and overwhelming power of civilization and mental illumination, which have doomed and is crushing out this infernal spirit of complexional prejudice, founded on and fostered in and by ignorance and a benighted condition of society, is too manifest to need more than a pitying observation. But it is painful that a contemptuous and contemptible distinction should be kept up, nay rather sought to be extended, in a place where all sorts of characters freely and unrestrainedly go and move to and fro. And it is only as an evidence of the existence of a certain state of feeling in a given quarter that we care aught about such conduct. Of the association no man of any common sense cares a continental, and of many a caucasian who might be there, we had rather their "room to their company."

The managers of the course have pandered to the ignoble passions and prejudices of those who possess no other claim to superiority, than the external shading of a skin, and who therefore dare not in their own interest, level this distinction, and take their places in "the ranks of men," and concede to others the same privileges, the same chances, which circumstances may enable them to secure. In this condition of things we must be equal to the emergency. Races are without doubt very popular and very attractive sports, and we love them. But under the circumstances of this studied affront, this deliberate insult to our manhood and our self-respect, we advisedly counsel a united determination not to go near them. There are many well to do men of our race, who annually spend money liberally at the course; this money is needed; withhold every cent of it, and let no inducement be strong enough to cause you to contribute your money to the support of institutions which take your money, and give the value of it to others.

☞ The Patrons of Straight University are reminded that the Spring term opens to-morrow. We are much gratified to learn that during March the attendance at school was over five hundred. We recommend Parents and Guardians to avail themselves of the facilities afforded in this Institution and enter their children. Educate our young folks, and commence to do it "while it is called to-day."

The *State Register* of April 5th informs its readers on authority that the School Board of Gretna has organized several schools; and in referring to them in the Wards they are characterized, as *colored*, or as *white*.

We would like to know where the authority for any such classification comes from.

Then we observe that the two schools *colored* have respectively 113 and 140 scholars, and the principals salary is $90. While the school known as white has 85 scholars and the principal gets $100. Perhaps the State Superintendent might know something about these things.

Since the above has been in type, we have seen a letter in yesterday's *Register* from Division Superintendent E. S. Stoddard, explaining the cause of the difference in salaries to be "because the school was more difficult to manage, and required a higher degree of proficiency." On the designation of the schools, Mr. Stoddard repudiates the insidious distinction of Mr. Amos Monison, and reminds his readers that the schools are public ones.

MRS. F. E. HARPER.

By some disarrangement the lecture by the above named lady on "The Work Before Us," published for Thursday evening last, was not delivered. We publish elsewhere to-day, an invitation to Mrs. Harper to deliver this lecture in the Senate Chamber, the use of which has been kindly tendered for the occasion, on the evening of April 12. It will be seen that the invitation has been accepted and will come off at that time.

The gifted lecturer, has been discoursing recently in various parts of the country, to large, intelligent, and appreciative audiences, eliciting high commendations from different sections of the Press. We transfer to our columns to-day two or three of these endorsations.

Opinions of the Press.

The Lecture of last evening at Norombega, being the second of the course, under the direction of the Bangor Freedman's Aid Association, was by MRS. F. E W. HARPER (colored lady), of Boston. The Lecture was of a high order of talent, was received with much favor, and elicited frequent and hearty applause. Those who listened must concede, not only that colored people have rights, but abilities, which others are bound to respect. —*Bangor Whig*, Jan. 3.

She received the closest attention, and the hearty and frequent applause proved her thoroughly appreciated. She is certainly gifted with the power of oratory. Several critics pronounce her equal to Miss Dickinson, while some give her credit for even greater merit when it comes to speaking upon the highest moral and spiritual plane. She has less force, perhaps, in depicting a battle scene, but in describing those trials which only her race have endured, she is unequalled. —*Philadelphia North American*.

MRS. HARPER.—This lady addressed an audience last evening in the Rev. MR. Freeman's Church in Prince St., upon the subject of the "Future Relations of the Negro to the Government." Although the address was new in its character, the same evidences of talent, thought, originality of ideas, logic, and excellent common sense were exhibited, as in her previous addresses. Her reasoning is most conclusive. If the citizens of Brooklyn were aware of her ability, the Academy of Music would hardly hold the audiences that would desire to hear her.—*Brooklyn Union*.

ONE of the most eloquent and thrilling lectures ever heard by an audience in this city was delivered in the Franklin St. M. E. Church last evening, by Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. We have heard Mrs. Harper compared, for power as a speaker, with Miss Dickinson; but, having heard both, we have no hesitation in giving the palm of superiority to Mrs. Harper. She combines, perhaps, equal vigor of thought and comprehensiveness of view, while she possesses more eloquence of utterance, and a more keen, penetrating and facile wit.—*Newark Courier*.

She spoke for nearly an hour and a half, her subject being "The Mission of the War, and the Demands of the Colored Race in the work of Reconstruction," and we have seldom seen an audience more attentive, better pleased, or more enthusiastic. Mrs. Harper has a splendid articulation, uses chaste, pure language, has a pleasant voice, and allows no one to tire of hearing her. We shall attempt no abstract of her address; none that we could make would do her justice. It was one of which any lecturer might feel proud, and her reception by a Portland audience was all that could be desired. We have seen no praises of her that were overdrawn. We have heard Miss Dickinson, and do not hesitate to award the palm to her darker colored sister.—*Portland Daily Press*.

MRS. F. W. HARPER, the colored lady lecturer, spoke at Rockland Monday evening. The Press says she commanded as large an audience as could conveniently be packed in one of the largest churches. The articulation of Mrs. Harper was almost perfect, and her lecture as a whole was a fine appeal and argument for the negro race, with now and then a hit at its opponents that cut keenly—though delivered with apparent pleasantness and feminine modesty. *Rockland Democrat*.

It will thus be observed that this lady possessess talent of a high order, and deserves the most liberal encouragement. Unfortunately we have not many opportunities of attending lectures, or any entertainment of a rare order, consistently with our self-respect, and we urge upon all of our friends the propriety of devoting next Wednesday evening to Mrs. Harper's lecture.

The most remarkable case of distinction on account of race and color which ever occurred has just been developed in the United States Senate. The public, at least hat portion residing in the State of Delaware, will remember that Mr. Bayard, whose father and grandfather were Senators before him, to say nothing of a pair of uncles who once bore Senatorial honors, lately made a speech aiding and comforting the Ku-Klux organization in the South. Feeling proud and vain of his efforts, he desired to lay his eloquence in printed form before every member of the House of Representatives; but his repugnance to the black race overcame even his pride in the blood of the Bayards, and in directing the distribution of his speech he expressly omitted the names of the five colored members of the House. There is a rumor, among Bayard's Democratic colleagues, that the colored members are "greatly incensed" at this exclusion, but the report lacks confirmation. A fitting finale to this prodeeding may be noticed in the fact that one of the colored members is to make a speech to-morrow, advocating a General Amnesty amendment to the Ku-Klux bill, and that he proposes to include Senator Bayard's name in the list of those to whom his amnesty is to be granted. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

—A Connecticut lawyer, who wished to cross the river on the ice, was told that it would be entirely safe to make the attempt if he crawled over on his hands and knees. Anxious to go, he humbled himself accordingly, and had laboriously got half-way across, when he was overtaken by a man driving along leisurely in a buggy. The rapidity with which he assumed an upright position, was startling to the driver.

LADIES' WORK BASKET.

BY "MAY."

GENERAL REMARKS.

Ineffectual attempts have been made to introduce Berlin fashions, not only in London, but in New York, but said styles being hideously ugly, they did not "take," therefore although Berlin may triumph over Paris in one respect, Paris milliners have been compelled to dry their tears, and invent new styles for the whole world of fashions. Ah! Berlin may claim the throne of France but she cannot usurp the ancient uerogative of Paris and lead the fashions. *Vive La Paris!* triumphant queen of fashions!

The styles of making costumes varies but very little from those of last season, materials for costumes of course are lighter and adapted to the season, black silk as we predicted early in the season will be very fashionable for costumes and as a natural consequence our merchants are bringing on unusually large supplies of black silk goods, which vary in price from $1,50 to $3,00 per yard. Light silks are usually in narrow checks and can be bought for $1,00 per yard. *Mozambiques* are also very much worn, and are being offered at the low prices of fifteen to twenty cents per yard. The bands and ruffles continue to be the favorite trimming. The bands are *cut* bias and are usually of some pretty contrasting color.

If hoops are going out of fashion the *tournure* or to call things by their right names, the old fashioned *bustle* is positively *la mode*. This immense *lump* again disfigures the forms of our fashionable ladies.

MOZAMBIQUE COSTUME

Was made of pink mozambique. The under skirt had a flounce with a heading of bias bands of black silk stitched on by machine with pink silk thread. The bands of silk are about one inch wide and the first one is placed immediately upon the edge of the flounce the second one about two inches from the first. The upper skirt is trimmed with a narrow flounce headed by bands of the bias silk similar to the lower skirt, and is looped up at the sides. The waist is blouse with *revers* and a puffed illusion *chemisette* is worn. The sleeves are flowing and are trimmed with bands and ruffles, the same as the skirts. Puffed illusions under sleeves. Hat of white straw trimmed with pink roses and loops of black velvet ribbon.

DRAP MOZAMBIQUE COSUUME.

The delicate steel gray or drab *mozambique* was made similar to the above only blue silk was used for the bias bands, and white silk thread was used in stitching them. Gray straw hat trimmed with loops of blue velvet ribbon and white flowers.

BROWN MOZAMBIQUE COSTUME

Made similar to the above with brown silk or black silk bands stitched with white. Hat of brown straw trimmed with loops of brown ribbon and pink roses.

PINK LAWN COSTUME.

Solid colored pink lawn, hinder skirt walking length, with wide flounce headed by bias bands of checked white and pink lawn—stitched on by machine. A long *sague* trimmed with bands and ruffles is belted in at the waist with pink silk sash and belt. White straw hat trimmed with lace and flowers, lace collar and pink bow

DINNER DRESS.

Inner dress of black grenadine over pink silk. The round under-skirt is plain, with a dentillated edge to match the color of the silk. The train is folded into fine *retrousis* at the sides. The waist of the corset is dentilated like the skirt, the upper part is cut square and is trimmed with three narrow pinked-out frills of *faille*.

PROMENADE CUSTUME.

Dress of violet-colored silk. The skirt has two gathered flounces. The lower flounce is very deep, the upper one is much smaller and passes beneath the full *bouffant*. At each side is an ornament in passamenterie; close corsage, straight sleeves, lace colar and undersleeves. Bonnet of white straw trimmed with violet ribbon and large roses.

PROMENADE COSTUME.

Of Japanese silk slate colored. The front of the round under skirt is crossed by five gathered and graduating flounces with bias headings. A flounce bordered train is worn over this, and a tunic with full *bouffant*. Square corsage. Full open sleeves. Lace collar and undersleeves.

DRESS FOR ELDERLY LADIES.

Of gray cashmere striped with black. The deep flounce is bias. Draped tunic of black silk. Basquine of cashmere. The long sleeves have a deep bias ruffle. Swiss muslin handkerchief is tied at the neck. Muslin cap trimmed with black ribbons.

POPLIN SUIT.

Brune de Monsieur color. Long gored skirt. Open tunic shaped and puffed. Open corsage with coat sleeves. The trimming is flutings bows and buttons of black silk. Silk ceinture. Black satin bow in the hair.

BONNETS AND HATS.

As is usually the case the most remarkable styles for ugliness seem to be the favorites this season. The large, broad-brimmed leghorn hats, however will be the most popular. These range in price from three to five dollars. Very little trimming is necessary.

The gipsey bonnet of white straw or leghorn is becoming to some ladies and will doubtless be much worn. The prices are high of course and are from $3 to five dollars for untrimmed hats. Large lace veils are fashionable but we do not think they will become very popular in this climate, as they are too large and heavy; however we all know ladies will suffer much inconvenience for fashion's sake therefore the new square lace veils may become *la mode* here also.

INVITATION TO LECTURE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1871.

Mrs. F. E. Harper.

Madam,

Owing to the disappointment relative to your lecture which was to have been delivered Thursday night, the sixth inst., and as there are many who desire to hear the same, you are hereby respectfully solicited to deliver your lecture entitled "The Work Before Us" on Wednesday night, April 12, 1871, in the Senate Chamber, Mechanics Institute.

Respectfully,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
J. HENRI BURCH,
A. ROXBOROUGH
GEORGE KELSO.
E. BUTLER.
R. I. CROMWELL
THOMAS MURRAY.
W. B. BARRETT.
JAMES E. LEWIS.
C. C. ANTOINE, and others.

Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback, Burch, Antoine, Butler, Barrett, Messrs. Roxborough, Lewis, Cromwell, and others.

Gents,

I have received a kind and courteous invitation to lecture in New Orleans, which is hereby acknowledged and duly appreciated. Grateful for this token of appreciation and respect, I have the pleasure to accept your kind invitation to deliver my lecture entitled "The Work Before Us," at the place and time designated in your communication.

Your gratefully,

FRANCIS E. W. HARPER.

THE PRIVILEGE TO VISIT THE LODGE-ROOM.

There was a time in the history of Masonry when no one would have thought to question the right, which every brother in good standing had, to visit any regularly constituted Lodge. It is true, it was always then the prerogative of the *Master* to refuse admission to any one not a member of his Lodge; but this prerogative he was expected to use with great discretion—more particularly so because no one was competent to call him to account for it.

While the essential forms and ceremonies of Masonry have not undergone nor admit of any change, we all know that its internal organization, and, to some extent, its government have been materially altered.

In our own country, more particularly, we have sought to adapt the latter as far as possible, to our civil government. Hence the number of independent Grand Lodges—one for almost every State or Territory. The result of all this has been that Masonry, as far as its internal government is concerned, has lost its unity. The Freemason who now visits another or foreign jurisdiction, finds himself too often a stranger in a strange land; and of late there has been manifested a spirit from which even Grand Lodges have not been free, to make even his visit to a Lodge a difficult matter.

But this is certainly an inroad upon the ancient usages and customs of our Society. Masonry has ever boasted its universality—has boasted that the well-instructed *Mason* is recognized as such every where, and will meet a brother's welcome wherever a Mason may be found. This boast can certainly not have reference merely to his receiving Masonic alms when he may need them away from home; it can certainly not mean simply that he will be taken care of when sick in a strange land; for if only that is meant, then Masonry has nothing to offer beyond what the numerous charitable and beneficiary associations of the present time grant in an equal degree. No; it must mean, and does mean, that whether in want or not in want, a Mason, when from home, will find—at least ought to find—in every Mason he may encounter, a brother, who will endeavor to make the stranger forget that he is among strangers; who will prove, if required a sincere counsellor and make the wayfarer's abode as pleasant a one as circumstances will permit. But how can this be done unless the stranger can make himself known to his brethren? And is not a visit to a Masonic Lodge the most appropriate way for a sojourning brother to seek out and make the acquaintance of the resident brethren? The true and well-instructed *Mason* will always prefer this channel to any other. It is, therefore, highly important that in his approach to the Lodge he should meet the extended hand of welcome. This, however, is not always the case; in too many instances he even has been excluded altogether, by order of a Grand Lodge, simply because he hailed from some particular jurisdiction. The Subordinate Lodges, of course, cannot be held responsible for such a violation of Masonic courtesy and propriety. They, however, we fear, are too often derelict in carrying out the spirit of *Masonic* hospitality. How often have we watched a strange brother after he has entered a Lodge-room, who by his whole demeanor showed that he was a *stranger among strangers!* He may have been from the far west, or some distant region; he knew, probably, but few persons and these only in a business connection. Away from his home, from his family, from his friends, he may have felt lonely, and sought for companionship. He bethought himself of the lessons which he had learned in the Lodge-room in his distant home, and he said to himself, I will arise and seek my brethren of the Mystic Tie, and there I shall satisfy the longing of my soul for true fellowship or companionship. He sought and found the Lodge-room, proved himself a bright Mason, knocked, and the door was opened to him, and he was invited to take a seat. What else did he find there? Strangers to Joseph? Eagerly did he participate in the loved work of the Lodge, but alas! like a strange workman in a foreign country, no glances of *fraternal* welcome met his eye, no warm pressure of the hand gave a silent estimation that he was among brethren. And when the labor closed, and the Craftsmen were no longer under the government of the gavel, and flocked together in little knots for friendly greeting and social chat, alas! the poor strange brother is too often left standing alone, while the friendly conversation all around made him doubly conscious of his utter loneliness; and in too many instances he is supposed to depart more depressed in spirit than when he came into the room. And yet one friendly greeting, the cheerful word of inquiry, one fraternal smile of welcome, might have gladdened his heart, strengthened for the coming toils of the day, and prevented him, probably from falling into the snares of more sociable but treacherous, company. Surely, all true brethren will agree with us that a visit to a Lodge ought to be made a more pleasant thing, especially to the stranger, and that at least the ordinary courtesies be extended to the visitor at our Masonic home, which he would receive if admitted to our family circle. The neglect of it, whenever it occurs, is a disgrace to the Lodge which is so far forgetful of its fraternal duties.—*Pomeroy's Democrat*.

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

The extravagant man hired a cab to look out for an omnibus.

The man of gallantry escorted his Scotch mother-in-law underneath the mistletoe, although he know beforehand she had been taking snuff.

The sanguine man expected to find a policeman when he wanted one.

The credulous man believed the assurance of a cab-driver that a long circuit was needful, because the streets were being paved.

A lazy man allowed the fire to go out rather than ring the bell to bid somebody to poke it.

The cheerful man enjoyed the half hour that he spent in waiting for the dentist.

The punctual man served out the soup for his eleven expected guests when only three of them had actually arrived at the appointed hour for eating it.

The hasty man sat down to read "Paradise Lost," and afterwards boast that he had got through it at a sitting.

The hopeful man twice gave a cab-driver a sovereign for a shilling, and twice cherished the delusion that it would be returned to him.

The man of fortitude was brave enough to open his front door himself, when he saw the tax gatherer, the gas man, and the rate collector knocked at it.

The cautious man never went a mile away from home without taking his umbrella with him, and a bill-stamp in his pocket.

The gluttonous man, by bribery, went beforehand into the supper-room, and devoured the liver and wings of the fowl displayed there.

The reckless man was bold enough to take his wife down Regent street, and to her he had a ten-pound note about him.

The modest man was tempted to return thanks for the bridesmaids, and, to avoid his chaffing friends, was caught next day at Gravesend in the act of emmigrating.—*Punch*.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 8—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market again opens with a good inquiry, but with a scarcity of the kinds wanted. The sales embrace 1000 bales at full prices. Factors are asking 13¼@14c. for average to Strict Low Middling.

Yesterday's operations embraced 4[illegible] bales, the market closing as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures
Inferior	7 @ 7¼	—
Low Ordinary	8¼@ 8¾	—
Ordinary	9¾@10¼	—
Good Ordinary	12¼@12¾	—
Low Middling	13¼@13¾	—
Middling	14¼@14¾	—
Strict Middling	15 @15¼	—
Good Middling	15¼@15¾	—

LECTURE!

MRS. FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER

A Lecturer of rare talent and powerful [illegible] will deliver a LECTURE on Wednesday evening, April 12, in the Senate Chamber, first floor Mechanics Institute, on

The Work Before Us.

ADMISSION 25 cts.

$5 GOOD $8

WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found.

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, open cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color, $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $300. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows;

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
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Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

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Saturday, April 15, 1871,

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1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
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will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all tthat time.

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THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS,

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Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery," The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

(Continued from our last Number)

Yeas: Abell, Antoine, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Bowen, Brewster, Buckingham, Burch, Carr, Cochran, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stanton, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—69.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Blunt, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Crawford, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, Huston, Hyams, Killen, J. B. Lott, Meadows, Nelson, Pond, Quinn, Schumacher, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud—24.

The rule was not suspended, and the bill was calendared for its third reading.

Upon motion of Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, Senate joint resolution No. 6, to authorize the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company to change the name of said corporation, and to regulate its contracts, obligations and securities under this name, was taken up, and read under a suspension of the rules.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed upon its second reading.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule it was read third time.

Upon its final passage the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Brown, of Ascension, and Bentley, of St. Mary, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Ringgold, Riley, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—92.

Nays: J. B. Lott, Meadows—2.

The joint resolution was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

Carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, the order of the day was postponed one hour.

The following protest was ordered to be spread upon the journal of the House:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, Representatives of the State of Louisiana, do most solemnly protest against the signature of the bill known as Senate bill, No. 14, entitled an act to incorporate the Northeastern railroad, etc., for the reason that said bill was not considered by the committee of the whole, nor the rules requiring it to be so considered suspended.

P. JONES YORKE,
JAMES MATTHEWS,
W. H. WATERS,
MORTIMER CARR,
E. W. DEWEES,
MILTON MORRIS,
T. B. STAMPS,
D. W. C. BROWN,
D. YOUNG.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, with the following messages:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed to present for your consideration and to inform you that the Senate has passed over the Governor's veto, by the constitutional two-thirds vote (yeas 24, nays 61), a bill "to promote the interests of commerce by establishing the Louisiana Warehouse Company, and guaranteeing the bonds thereof;" and to return you, concurred by the Senate, House bill No. 195, for the relief of the trustees of the New Orleans Methodist Depositary, etc.

And to request the signature of the Speaker to enrolled Senate bills:

To amend an act relative to justices of the peace in the parish of Jefferson, approved February 7, 1869, etc.

Fixing the time of holding the District Court in the Ninth Judicial District, etc.

And to present for the consideration of the House:

Senate bill No. 251, to release the damages for the non-payment of taxes due previous to 1869, etc.

And I am directed to present for the consideration of your honorable body:

Senate bill No. 238, to extend the commission appointed by an act (relative

to veterans) approved October 13, 1868, and March 16, 1870.

Senate bill No. 252, to incorporate the Lake Shore Building Association.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved that Senate bills be taken up and considered in their regular order as they appear on the calendar.

Carried.

Senate bill No. 211, an act entitled an act to authorize the Governor of the State of Louisiana to grant leave of absence to State and parish officers, was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time.

The constitutional rule being further suspended, it underwent its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved a reconsideration of the vote on the final passage of Senate bill No. 211, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

Carried.

Senate bill No. 231, an act making an appropriation to close Kimball's bayou, in Concordia parish, was read.

The constitional rule being suspended the bill was read a second time.

The rule by which the bill was compelled to be considered in committee of the whole was dispensed with.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a third time.

Upon its final passage the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Blunt, of Natchitoches, and Quinn, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Buckingham, Burch, Cochran, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Overton, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Tounoir, Verrett, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—63.

Nays: Barker, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Butler, Chachere, Darby, Darinsburg, Durio, Fontelieu, P. Harper, Killen, Oplatek, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Tureaud, Washington, of Assumption—19.

The bill was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 209, an act to ratify and confirm a compromise made between the city of Shreveport and the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company, in relation to property in said city known as "the batture property," and to ratify an ordinance of the Mayor and trustees of said city, adopted January 21, 1871, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed upon its second reading.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill underwent its third reading and final passage, its title was adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 27, an act to amend and re-enact, article 573 of the Code of Practice, was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time.

The constitutional rule being further suspended, the bill was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 33, an act reorganizing the police juries of this State, prescribing the number thereof and the mode of election, and fixing their duties and compensation, was read.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, moved that the constitutional rule be suspended so as to permit the bill to pass to its second reading, and being seconded by Mr. Ellis, of Union, demanded the yeas and nays thereon with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Brewster, Brown, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Dewees, Ellis, Floyd, Gaddis, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Kenner, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Morris, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—57.

Nays: Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Broussard, Bryan, Chachere, Cochran, Darby, Durio, Fontelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, Hyams, Johnson, Killen, Kinsella, Llambias, Mahoney, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Otto, Stamps, Tatman, Thompson, E. Williams—26.

The rule was not suspended, and the bill was calendared.

Senate bill No. 236, an act endorsing an ordinance of the Police Jury of Morehouse parish relative to a courthouse tax, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was read a second time.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, it was placed under its third reading and final passage, its title was adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 101, an act to create an insurance department, was read and placed on the calendar for its second reading.

Senate bill No. 251, an act to release the damages for the non-payment of taxes due previous to the year 1869, and to authorize warrants to be received in payment thereof, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended the bill was placed upon its second reading.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, it was placed on its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 61, an act to incorporate the Cosmopolitan Bank of New Orleans, was read.

The constitutional rule was suspended, and the bill read a second time.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, it was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider bills that have been referred to it.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to lay that motion upon the table, which was lost by a rising vote of 27 yeas to 36 nays.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

[Mr. Davidson in the chair.]

House bill No. 208, substitute for House bill No. 17, an act to provide a revenue, to levy and collect taxes, to grant and collect licenses, to prescribe certain penalties and forfeitures, to provide for the creation and removal of revenue officers, and to define their duties, to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, to create liens and mortgages in favor of the State in certain cases, to regulate the manner of the payment of moneys from the treasury, to prescribe certain duties of justices of the peace, State and parish officers, to provide for the collection of back taxes or licenses, and to repeal all acts inconsistent therewith, was taken up and considered.

After considering the bill the committee rose and the Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, reported that it had considered the bill and recommend its passage.

The report was received and accepted.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title was adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved for a reconsideration of the vote on the final passage of the bill, and also moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

By unanimous consent, Mr. Davidson offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to pay the Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Minute Clerk, Assistant Minute Clerks, and Official Reporter each his salary out of the present appropriation.

The special committee on the New Canal Company of New Orleans, submitted the following report, which was read and received.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Special committee appointed to examine the condition of the New canal beg leave to report that they have examined the canal, and that they have examined the canal, and that they find that the enlargement of the canal from sixty feet to one hundred feet in width has been completed from the basin to the lake, with proper and required depth of water; and that of the sixteen basins ordered to be dug by the act of the Legislature of 1870, seven of them have been commenced and dug below the level of the water in the canal.

They find that the fence on the bank of the canal, next to the shell road, between the Common street bridge and Claiborne street, needs repairs in two or three places, but were informed by the superintendent that men were now employed in making the necessary repairs.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. W. FAULKNER,
Chairman.
J. C. MEADOWS,
F. OTTO, Committee.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved to lay the motion upon the table.

Carried.

In accordance with a previous notice, Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the resolution allowing mileage to the Chaplains of the House was laid upon the table, which was carried by a rising vote of 36 yeas to 19 nays.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion to adopt upon the table, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Quinn, of Orleans, and Sartain, of Carroll, with the following result:

Yeas: Antoine, Barker, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Darby, Darinsburg, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, Killen, Kinsella, Matthews, Meadows, Murray, Quinn, Tureaud, Ullman, Wands, Washington of Concordia, Yorke, Young—23.

Nays: Abell, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Buckingham, Butler, Crawford, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Gardner, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hyams, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, Mahoney, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Assumption, Wilson, Worrall—52.

And the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The question recurring upon the motion to adopt, the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Quinn, of Orleans, and Sartain, of Carroll, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Buckingham, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Dewees, Faulkner, Gardner, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Ong, Overton, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Stamps, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Verrett, Washington, of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Wheyland, Wilson, Worrall—47.

Nays: Barker, Broussard, Bryan, Darby, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, Killen, Kinsella, Matthews, Meadows, Murray, Oplatek, Quinn, Souer, Tureaud, Ullman, Yorke—19.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
New Orleans, March 1, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave to report the following entitled bills as duly enrolled:

House bill No. 63, an act to incorporate the Francs-Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

House bill No. 244, an act to amend an act entitled "an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State."

House bill No. 451, an act to grant the aid of the State to the Lafourche and Terrebonne Drainage and Land Improvement Company.

House bill No. 145, an act for the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

House bill No. 198, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to regulate the oyster fisheries on the bays and coasts of the State of Louisiana," being act No. 18 of the regular session of 1870.

House bill No. 15, an act to incorporate the Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company in the parish of Tangipahoa.

Respectfully,
J. W. QUINN,
Chairman.

Upon motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the House adjourned until seven and a half o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Forty-ninth Day—Evening Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, March 1, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brown, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kenner, Laurent, H. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Pond, Raby, Riley, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke—67.

[Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, in the chair.]

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 281, an act to provide for the payment of the indebtedness created by the levee commissioners of Tensas and of Carroll and Madison contracts for levee purposes in pursuance of law, being the special order for the evening, was taken up, it being on its third reading and final passage, whereon the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Stamps, of Jefferson, and Matthews, of Tensas, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Bentley, Burch, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Gaddis, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, H. Lott, Lynch, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Otto, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Waters, Wheyland, H. Williams, Worrall, Yorke—41.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gardner, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, La Saliniere, Laurent, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Nelson, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Raby, Stamps, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, E. Williams, Wilson, Young—45.

Mr. J. B. Lott, of Rapides, asked permission to record his vote on the passage of the bill, which was granted.

He voted nay.

Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and to lay that on the table.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed to present for your consideration, and to inform you that the Senate has passed over the Governor's veto by the constitutional two-thirds vote, the following bills, viz:

For the relief of James O. Nixon, late State Printer.

Making an appropriation to pay Simeon Belden, Attorney General, for collection of State taxes in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the House the following veto message of the Governor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Herewith I return without my approval "an act for the relief of James O. Nixon, late State Printer."

By this bill it is proposed to give to a gentleman who was late the official printer of the State some fifty thousand dollars to reimburse him for alleged losses on State warrants. I can see no just reason for making such a discrimination in favor of Mr. Nixon. He has sustained no greater loss in proportion than every other creditor of the State. If it is proper to make this appropriation, if the faith of the State is pledged, as asserted in this act, then, in all justice, some two millions of dollars should be at once appropriated to reimburse all who have lost during the past four years by reason of the depreciation of warrants. But Mr. Nixon has no just claim against the State. He has already been paid $171,947 61 for printing and advertising during a period of two years. When he contracted with the State he knew that he would be paid in warrants, and his prices were fixed accordingly.

If appropriations of this character do not cease, the State will soon be irretrievably bankrupt. The property of the State is assessed at its full value. The rate of taxation is now so high that it cannot be safely increased; and yet the estimated receipts for the ensuing year will not exceed the amount necessary to pay the interest on our bonds and the very large budget of current expenses of the government.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

The Speaker put the question—

Will the House, upon a reconsideration, agree to pass the bill, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding?

The roll being called the following is the result:

Yeas: Abell, Apolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Derby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, Lynch Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Otto, Pond, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, Waters, E Williams, Wilson, Yorke, Young—91.

Nays: Quinn, Tureaud—2.

And the veto of the Governor was not sustained.

The Speaker also laid before the House the following veto of the Governor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Herewith I return, without my approval, an act entitled "an act to promote the interest of commerce by establishing the Louisiana Warehouse Company, and guaranteeing the bonds thereof."

I have no special objection to this act, in so far as it proposes to establish the corporation to be known as the Louisiana Warehouse Company, although it would be much better that all such corporations should be established under a general law. I cannot consent to sign the bill, however, because it provides that the State shall guarantee the principal and interest upon one million, five hundred thousand dollars of bonds to be issued by the company.

Aside from the constitutional objection which I will urge, I think this an unwise measure. There can be no reason given why the State of Louisiana should indorse commercial paper to be issued by the gentlemen who desire to form this company, in order to set them up in an ordinary business. In the past the State has properly granted subsidies and loaned its credit to corporations organized to carry out important works of internal improvement and public utility. Such aid was given upon the assumption that the entire State would be benefitted and enriched, and thereby the taxation diminished; but this is private enterprise, calculated to enrich the stockholders in the concern.

It is true that the work proposed may "promote commerce" by furnishing better warehouse facilties than the city of New Orleans now has; but this is no more a legitimate object of State aid than every improved cotton press or corn crib throughout the State.

When the bill first reached me I supposed it provided for the State's indorsement of three hundred thousand dollars of bonds; but upon examining section four, I find that the capital stock is fixed at three hundred thousand dollars, which, however, may be increased to five times that amount by a vote of the stockholders. Subsequent sections provide that bonds may be issued to the amount of the capital stock, and that after certain security has been furnished, the Governor shall indorse upon such bonds that the State guarantees to the holders thereof the payment of principal and interest.

This is not a good business transaction on its face. If the company could furnish good enough security to justify the State in indorsing its paper, it ought to be able to borrow the money it needed, and which it proposes to raise upon the credit of the State.

But the State has no adequate security. That to be furnised may be worthless long before the bonds mature, the warehouse company may fail, and the State would have to pay the debt.

The Legislature is prohibited by the constitution from incurring this liability. At the last general election an amendment was adopted providing that prior to 1890 the debt of the State shall not be so increased as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

An examination of the financial reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, will disclose the fact that this limit has been already reached. We now have a debt of $25,000,000. We can not increase that debt without violating the constitution. It may be urged that an indorsement by the State of bonds to be issued by a private corporation will not create a debt of the State! I think otherwise. Such an indorsement is a absolute guarantee of payment, both as to principal and interest. As a guaranty, it is a contract having for its consideration the public good to be expected from the aid thus given. Such a contract forms an irrevocable obligation of the State, and must be estimated among her liabilities. If my interpretation is wrong, then the constitutional limitation to which I call your attention is useless and meaningless. It was adopted in order to check the increase of the public debt at a point beyond which it can not be sustained without ruinous taxation. Certainly we can not issue State bonds or borrow money by other means exceeding the prescribed limit, but this precaution will be useless if the State is to continue to incur liabilities by engaging to pay interest and principal upon millions of bonds nominally issued by others, but depending for their market value entirely upon such State guaranty.

Past experience should satisfy you that such an indorsement is, in most instances, equivalent to an original and unconditional obligation to pay.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

And put the question, Will the House, upon a reconsideration, agree to pass the bill, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding?

[*Continued in our next Number*]

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Cromwell House Closed!

☞ From and after this date all papers advertising said House will please cease for the present.

☞ Many thanks to patrons for their aid.

R. I. CROMWELL.
April 5th, 1870.

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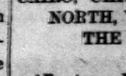

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